How Two French Officers Met Death In the Sudan-Another Scandalous Tragedy In the French Army.

About a year ago last July the French government intrusted to Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine the mission to continue the exploration of the territory situated north of the Franco-English frontier from the Niger to Lake Tchad. The two captains organized a force comprising 20 Sudanese Spahis of the regular army, 50 Sudanese riflemen, 200 arm-ed auxiliaries and 1,000 bearers and promptly started on their journey. apparently made good progress, and the ome government had no cause for dissatisfaction until last April, when ru mors reached it that seemed to require an immediate investigation. The govern ment heard that Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine had been guilty abominable acts of crucity, the specific



ASSASSINATION OF FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE SUDAN.

charges being that they had wantonly set fire to villages and had condemned to death in a horrible manner those natives who made any resistance, sparing neither women nor children. These rumors were confirmed by Lieutenant Peteau, a member of the mission, and thereupon the government ordered that an officer of superior rank be sent after the mis sion to institute an inquiry and to arrest the officers if the charges were substan-

Lieutenant Colonel Klobb was selected for this delicate task, says the New York Herald, and he left Kaves, with Lieutenant Meynier and an escort of 20 men, on April 1 of this year. On July 14 the par-ty overtook the mission at Zimber, near manger, and Klobb at once made his presence known to Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he adva This threat had no effect upon Klobb, who continued to advance in spite of Voulet's repeated threats that he would shoot him if he did not halt. Finally, when Klobb and his party were within 150 yards of Voulet's troops, the latter, n compliance with their captain's order, fired three volleys, as a result of which Klobb and Meynier were killed. Klobb was wounded in the leg by the first volley and was subsequently dispatched by ing shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge and the remaining members of Klobb's party fled, carrying their wounded with them and leaving, besides the two officers, nine dead. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Dosso under the command of a native sergeant As for the Voulet-Chanoine mission, it took to the bush, and no one knows at present just where its members are. The French government, however, will soon know, for it has taken steps to arres Voulet on the charge of murdering Klobb and Meynier, and it has instructed the other French missions in Africa, the Foreau-Lamy and the Gentil-Bretonnet missions, to hunt for him at once. That they will succeed in capturing him is by no means certain, as he may try to escape arrest by taking to the Sahara, and f he does that he and his companions are sure to die of starvation and thirst. In regard to the motives for the crimes

attributed to Chanoine and Voulet, those of cruelty toward natives and of assassinating their brother officers, there has been and still is much speculation. M. J., Imon rested on the bottom, leaving on Cornely, a distinguished French journal- of her masts and a funnel out of water ist, attributes Vonlet's action to alcohol- As the bonts were crowded, the captain sm and declares that this is the only pos- of the Imon and three English and three sible extenuating circumstances that can African passengers had to take refuge or be invoked in favor of the criminals, the ship's found. They clambered up to whose sanguinary deed, he says, perhaps the top of it and sat around the edge, excites more sadness than horror. On their feet hanging down inside.
the other hand, it is said that Captain | In this perilous position they remain Voulet often spoke of founding a vast all night, the waves beating against the African empire, over which it was his funnel and causing the submerged ship ambition to reign

When news of the tragedy first reached Paris, the general impression was that ship hove in sight and within a fering from mental aberration, as otherwise they would certainly not have acted as they did. Several newspapers expressed this opinion more or less forcibly, laying particular stress on the fact that foreigners, unless thoroughly acclimated, are apt to suffer in this way if they are obliged to stay long in Africa. It soon appeared, however, that this theory was hardly tenable. In the first place, the accused officers are not strangers to the Sudan, since they have already spent a considerable time there and have won much distinction by their services in that region, and, in the second place, the letters which they have written home to their relatives during the last year not only show no signs of mental aberration, but, on the contrary, seem to the casual reader strikingly lucid and concise. Furthermore, a man's relatives are pro-

sumably better judges as to his mental condition than the general public can possibly be, and it is worth noting that the relatives of Voulet and Chanoine are not only ready to youch for their innocence but also insist that they have never manifested the slightest evidence of insanity Here are the arguments of these relatives: They say that Klobb could no have been murdered by Voulet, for the simple reason that it was a physical impossibility for him to make the journey to Zimber in the time specified. "If he has been murdered," they say, "it is most logical to suppose that he and Meynier were massacred on their journey by a band of Touaregs, and this is the more probable because the natives had then an excellent opportunity to take revenge for

the many losses which they had suffered through the French." Finally they main-

tain that even if the tragedy had taken place as described the news could not have reached Paris so quickly, owing to the difficulty of telegraphic communica

> In regard to the alleged acts of cruelty, they are equally incredulous. Captain Chanoine's brother says on this poin "All these stories are utterly false. The Voulet-Chanoine mission has been no more cruel than any other mission. Here now is a true story, yet you can see how easily the facts might be distorted: The mission arrived one day at a native vil lage, and as it needed water Captain Chanoine asked that it be supplied. The natives pretended to comply with his request, but just as they were delivering the water they attacked him and his men. Being obliged to defend themselves. Captain Voulet and Captain Chancine gave orders to their men, and a regular battle ensued. Evidently some, natives were killed, but were not the French offi. markable pronouncement against im-

> ber of defenseless natives." February, for the last letter which his the most able and eloquent indict-parents received from him was written lating to his health and the other to Lieutenant Peteau, who, as said above, was the first to make a formal complaint of "In your very acceptable letter re-

of water in this region. I am sorry to say that I have been obliged to send Lieutenant Peteau back to than the rule which we intend to bring France. The reason was because I found them. him lacking in the necessary enthusiasm : and energy. His absence from the mis-sion is otherwise of no importance. As the 'purpose' which the Filipinos 'have for us, it is incumbent on us to rid our-selves at any given moment of all ele-ments of disorganization and discourage summer of 1898, in the presence of our

say, the government and the people of France seem to think that the necused officers are guilty of all the crimes with which they have been charged. At the disposition to act hastily in the matter. The accused men will not be condemned unheard, but will receive a fair trial in tary law. If they try to evade arrest by fleeing into the Sahara, the present sesolcion of their guilt will naturally become absolute conviction in the mind of the

POOR PLACE FOR SLEEP. How Survivors of the Wrecked Imo Spent a Night.

News of the wreck of the passenger teamer Imon at the delta of the Zambezi river and the dangerous plight of seven of her passengers who clung to the wreck recently reached the public.

The Imon foundered with but little

warning, having run upon a reef and torn away several of her bottom plates. Lifebonts were lowered away in good time, and the women and children were hurried into them. In a few moments the



SPENDING ALL NIGHT ON A FUNNEL.

to rock almost to her beam ends When morning dawned, a Portuguese Voulet and Chanoine must have been suf- time picked up the seven men and the occupants of the lifeboats, which had how ered near throughout the night.

> Sure of Water. Sir Joseph Prestwich had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a residence, but it was

high up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found? "So confident was Prestwich in respect of water supply that he at once engaged an old well digger to sink a well 168 feet deep. The boring programming with the president and going down to the captains of the companies. was reached the two workmen went to the city and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. 'Go on,' was the quiet rejoinder, 'you will come upon water tonorrow. You are within two feet of

"Next day it proved exactly as Prest wich had forefold. And ever after. among many of the denizens of the valley, he had the reputation, much to his amusement, of not being quite 'canny.' "-Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich.

Looking His Best. Bigson-How well you're looking thi

morning, Jigson, Jigson-Yes: I never looked better in my life. I'm looking for a man who owes me £5.-Tit-Bits.

Against Imperialism From the Pen of a Republican.

HON. J. B. HENDERSON'S VIEWS

The Ex-Senator Replies to an Imperialist Friend by Letter.

UN-AMERICAN POLICY CONDEMNED.

In an Eloquent and Comprehensive Presentation of the Question the Well Known Republican Statesman Shows That the War of Sublugation Now Being Carried on by the Ad-In Violation of Our National Spirit and Constitution.

Below we print in full a very re-

cers justified in killing them? Yet, if we perialism from the pen of a well are to believe a report which has reached the government, this was not a fair known Republican statesman, ex-Senfight, but was a savage and unprovoked ator John B. Henderson of Missouri. onslaught by French officers upon a num- It is in the form of a letter in reply Voulet was certainly in good health in to an imperialist friend, and is one of in the 2d of that month. There are two ments against the un-American policy paragraphs in it of special interest, one re- of the administration that has come

cruelty and abuse of power against him specting the Philippine war you say: and Chanoine. "We are making good "We not only know that the Filiprogress," he writes from Zoara, "in spite pinos are throwing away their lives in of the fact that there is a great scarcity as contest utterly useless for the establishment of the purpose their leaders "All Europeans are in excellent health. have in view, but we know also that if this purpose should be achieved they would themselves be far worse off

"I must thank you in advance for a army and navy, and issued to the world a Declaration of Independence much in the manner of our forefathers in 1776. This proclamation of their 'purpose' must have received not only the approval, but the active encouragement and aid of the American officials same time the government has shown no then on the islands; for the soldiers of this government, having been partly armed by these officials, took their places as our allies at the posts of accordance with the rules of French miligreatest danger, with the sole object
tary law. If they try to evade arrest by seemingly of driving the Spaniards from their country, and maintaining the independence which they had thus

If, therefore, the Filipinos are honestly fighting for the establishment of a government to be administered by their own people, and for their own freedom and happiness, then their 'purpose' must commend itself to you as to all other friends of liberty throughout the world.
"Your second proposition is that if

the Filipinos were able to achieve their purpose, 'they would themselves be far worse off than under the rule which we intend to bring to them. "I must take it for granted that you mean self-government for the islands -that you would follow the unbroken precedents of our political history and pledge to these new citizens of the republic all the guarantees of the federal constitution. Upon their application you would, no doubt, premptly admit with the 45 states now constituting the Union. Their population is sufficient, and they have sealed with blood their

devotion to freedom on hundreds of "The single island of Luzon contains 3,000,000 inhabitants, entitling it, un-der our present apportionment, to 17 or 18 members of congress, and the enators, as fixed by the constitutwo senators, as axed by the constitu-tion. If it be your intention to accord these people the full rights of Ameri-can citizenship, you but follow the doc-trines of the fathers.

"Congress alone is authorized to delare war, under our constitution. Congress declared one war, but that was against Spain. That war has long since been closed by treaty of peace. A war declared by nobody, but far greater in its proportions than the Spanish war. still goes on in its relentless career of blood and ruin. A whole nation of in-nocent people are being slaughtered. seemingly because their total destrucis necessary to the enjoyment of their possessions - possessions whose occupancy by Americans is absolutely forbidden by nature's God. Why this war began is a mystery; when it shall end seems to depend upon the discre-tion of a nerveless president. Unless specially called by the executive congress can not convene before next De cember. In the meantime we shall

ntinue to hear but one side.
"On that side are senseless appeals to false pride and brute force-as that wherever planted, 'must wave Admit this doctrine, and orever.' England is now the lawful owner of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, for she once took them from Spain and floated her flag over both-if taking a noated her hag over ooth—it taking a singe city means dominion over a conmust retake Mexico, Algiers and Canada. 'Who will dare haul down the American flag?' If these people are to be American citizens, entitled to all the civil and political rights given them by the constitution, then the flag

to them may be a blessing.
"The flag and the constitution, however, must go together. Take away the freedom which the flag symbolizes. and it becomes a bloody rag, meaning nothing better than conquest and

"For what purpose, then, are we conquering the Philippine people? And how are they to be governed when passed under the yoke of subjugation? These are the great questions which sooner or later we must solve for our selves, and which the Philippine peowhose only reply has been to mow them down by thousands with the de structive arms of modern science. Shall these people be citizens of the United States, free to come and go from state to state? Snali they be governed by local legislatures of their own selection, represented in the federal con-

gress and clothed with all the rights of American freemen? Tell them this, and the war will close in an hour. To tell them less is to deny the theory of our government, to subvert the foundations of American liberty, and to enter upon a system of imperialism as ratal and as corrupting to the governing power as is personal slavery to

"From these people we have con-called the records of our political his-ary. We hide from ourselves, and we tory. We hide from ourselves, and side from them, the judicial interpretations of our own constitution, and tell them with brazen front that the Declaration of Independence and the constitution itself are but glittering generalties, intended for the strong and not for the weak.

"Our supreme court, the authorized reter of our constitution, has A power in the general government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they (the congress) might legislate without restriction would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form.

n another case that court has said: 'The power of congress over the territories is limited by the obvious purposes for which it was conferred, and those purposes are satisfied by and those purposes are satisfied by measures which prepare the people of the territories to become states in the Union.

"In still another case it said: "'The territories acquired by con-gress, whether by deed of cession from the original states or by treaty with a foreign country are held with the object, as soon as their population and condition justify it, of being admitted into the Union as states, upon an equal footing with the original states in all

"In still another case it said: "The constitution was made for the benefit of every citizen of the United States, and there is no citizen, what-ever his condition or wherever he may be within the territory of the United States, who has not a right to its protection

'And in defining the rights of the inhabitants of the territories it said:
"'The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the territories are secured to them, as to other citizens. ministration in the Philippines Is by the principles of constitutional liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government, state and national. "And Chief Justice Marshall, for the

entire court, defined the term 'United

States' as follows: Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. is the name given to our great republic. which is composed of states and terri-tories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania.'

"Judge Cooley, whose commentaries are universally accepted as conclusive interpretations of our constitutional law, summarizes the doctrine as fol-

And when territory is acquired the right to suffer states to be formed therefrom and to receive them into the Union must follow, of course, not only because the constitution confers the power to admit new states without restriction, but because it would be inconsistent with institutions founded on the fundamental idea of self-government that the federal government should retain territory under its im-perial rule and deny the people the customary local institutions. 'Are these the institutions which we

have offered to the Philippine people? If so, when, where and by whom were they tendered?

Dewey's Offer. "I admit that Admiral Dewey originally offered them the American constitution and all its guarantees, as de-fined by our courts. With this promise they allied their fortunes with ours and fought for us with all the zeal of new made citizens of the great re-public. When Manilla fell, the scene was shifted from sea to land. The military power was substituted for that of the navy. Dewey departed and Otis came. The president lost time in feeling the popular pulse. He first hesitated between withdrawal and occupancy; then between a naval sta-tion and all of Luzon; then between the single island of Luzon and the

200 islands of the Philippine group.
"Having determined upon the entire archipelago, he seemed to fear the po-litical effect of annexing so many Asi-atic states. He then halted between a government of imperialism and the constitutional rule of the fathers. Wearied and worn by ceaseless search for the popular will on these subjects, tired nature sought repose. The president for a moment slept and dreamed that fatal dream by which Jupiter deluded the unfortunate Romans: 'To them no bounds of empire I as-

No term of years to their immortal to slience. No news except from the

"The mirage of universal empire opened up its deceiful beauties to his nation how cheerful and reassuring unsteady vision. The sterile deserts a.d. suddenly turned into fields of waving grain. Belching volcanoes were grad-ually converted into mountains of gold commerce, and new cities, boundless in their proportions and insatiable in their consumption of American mer-chandise, slowly emerged from the murky and treacherous gloom.

of statesmanship, and place their au-thor on a lofty pedestal by the side of Washington.

"The time had at last come to deter-"The time had at last come to determine the condition and destiny of 11,000,000 of people, created by the same Being who created us, and worshiping at the same altars before which to settle the insurrection and assu we confess the 'Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man;' and where we daily promise to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.
"In the trenches behind Manilla the Philippine people had fought in the themselves worthy of it and are so.

full confidence that the victory would be theirs—a victory not of conquest. lence toward the Filipinos. The islbe theirs—a victory not of conquest, but for the freedom and elevation of They now believe that the a race. battle of Manilla was fought under a This abnormal state of things should secret compact between Spaniards and Americans, by which, after exchange of blank cartridges, the city was to be surrendered to us, and not to them. From that day to this they believe we have turned upon them the 'unforgiv-ing eye' and a 'damned disinheriting countenance.

"We found these people struggling against the despotism of foreign rule, emanating from Madrid. It would be Washington, from London, or from Paris. They are not rebels against our authority, if exercised under the constitution—they are rebels only against those who are themselves rebels against American constitutional lib-They are not traitors against erty. our government, as understood and ad-ministered from its oranization down to the ratification of the Spanish treaty. They understood the distincbetween republican government and the tyranny of imperial rule; and wonders if there are any more like his long before our commissioners visited running at large in the provinces. Paris to formulate the Spanish treats of peace, the military authorities at Manilla had reported to the president the willingness of the Philippine people to accept in common the rule which we enjoy, but their fixed deterthe following words:

but that Aguinaldo and his leaders will resist any attempt of any government to reorganize a colonial government, here. They are especially bitter toward the Spaniards, but equally determined not to submit any longer to being a colony of any other government. They would not sell. The country youth waited till the stand, refused all conferences or even intercourse with the agents of these people, while the executive authorities

cession by Virginia of the Northwest territory, down to that with Russia in 1867, by which Alaska was obtained, ft was substantially provided, as speci-fied in the treaty with France by which the Louisiana territory was acquired, that 'the inhabitants of the ceded ter-ritory shall be incorporated in the of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

"In the late treaty with Spain, this Journal.

provision, for some unexplained reason, was omitted, and the doctrine of unmodified imperialism was inserted. Article 10 of this unfortunate conven-tion provides that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress

After this treaty was confirmed by the senate, that body passed a resoluthe senate that nony passed a resolu-tion evidently designed to stand as its construction of this extraordinary instrument. In that resolution it is de-clared 'that by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not in tended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizen-ship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said is ands as an integral part of the territory of the United States

"In the pres dent's proclamations to these people nothing is offered them this side of the unconditional surren-der, and beyond surrender, nothing is promised but that which the conqueror may consider 'sultable to the capacities and condition of the con-

Decoy Proclamations. "The Schurman-Denby commission, scattering proclamations of 'beneficent assimilation' as so many decoy ducks, to bring the game under the quick firing guns of Otis, when asked to formulate in words that benevolent government, of which American jour-nals have so often spoken to their deluded readers, offered them a governor nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, a legislative council to be appointed by the gov-ernor, and an elective house of representatives, over whose acts the gov-ernor should exercise an absolute and unlimited veto.

"Therefore, the government, so far offered to these people is not akin to that constitutional rule to American citizenship. It is not the government of the people, by the people and for the people. It denies the theory of coequal states. It asserts the inequality of men and denies that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"It is pure and unadulterated im-erialism. It is not expansion. Expansion means equality of rights. Like the marriage relation, it implies consent. Imperialism means forcible subjugation to another's will. In the do-mestic relations of life imperialism is slavery. In the domain of politics it is tyranny, resistance to which, in the rocabulary of freemen, is obedience to

'Imperialism is the government which Rome gave to Sicily under Ver-res, the same which India received un-der Warren Hastings, and that which George III gave to the thirteen American colonies. It has its roots in the pharisaical pretension that we are better than others. It is the hypocritical spirit that tortures martyrs at the stake, not specially for our pleasure, but for their salvation. It asserts for ourselves superior intelligence, su-perior capacities and superior virtues over the rest of mankind. It sets up a guardianship over weaker nations and proceeds to plunder their people while pretending to teach them the lessons of penceful government. It seizes their temporal possessions and gives in return abundant promises of happiness beyond the grave.
"This is a sort of government which

Spain had long imposed upon the Philippine people. Their rebellion against it, you will agree with me, was a right-eous one; and if we intend to inflict upon them a similar curse, the moral character of the conflict is not changed. It is still righteous for them

but disgraceful to us.
"The mere politician trembles before the phantom of public opinion—opin-ion too often created by his own cow-ardice. The statesman appeals to that sole tribunal of an honest man-his own conscience. The present war is the work of the politician. The easy public assents. The demagogue fol-lows the lines of least resistance. The timid float with the current. The tur-bulent bully flaunts his vulgar insobulent bully flaunts his vulgar inso-ience. The thoughtful are intimidated

utered at Naples, Italy. They are the same words which he sent to the presi-dent in August, 1898—words which, if then heeded, would have saved miland precious stones. The untenanted then heeded would have saved miloceans grew white with the sails of lions of treasure to the people and saved from stain the national character. These words rise to the dignity

"They are as follows: 'The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves; is a question of time; but the only way to settle the insurrection and assurto settle the insurrection and assure prosperity to the archipelago is to con-cede self-government to the inhabit-ants. That would be a solution of many questions and would satisfy all, especially the Filipinos, who believe ands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet and war reigns in the interior. cease. I should like to see autonomy first copceded conceded, and then an-nexation might be talked about. This is my opinion. I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to my view, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and most logical conclusion."

"JOHN B. HENDERSON." HE KNEW HUMAN NATURE.

And Had No Trouble In Disposing of

the Old Stock. In Dearbarn street is a haberdasher -time was when they answered to a less formidable name-who counts a genius among his employees. This "favored of fortune" is a youth who once clerked in a general store in the country, and his present proprietor wonders if there are any more like him

There had been a stock of cheap collars and cuffs on the shelves for years. Once in awhile, usually just before invoicing, these articles had been brought down, carefully dusted, tied mination to resist the tyranny of col-onial government. In that report are deriy fashion in the window and mark-"There is not a particle of doubt of the colfs, "5 cents" but that Aguinaido and his leaders will for the colfars. But patrons would

consummating the treaty of first hard rain. Then he took an arm-the commissioners, as I under-ful of the goods and dipped them carefully in a pail of water so that about half of each article was moistened Washington contemptuously spurn- Then he dried them in the sun at the their supplications.

"In all previous treaties, from the them in the window with this markback door and next morang heaped lug:

Ruined by the Rain. Collars, 10 Cents. Cuffs. 20 Cents.

And they went before noon. It was all the genius from the country could do to get subsequent armfuls soaked and dried fast enough to supply the demand.-Chicago Post.

Placing the Responsibility. Visitor (in penitentiary) - What brought you to this place, my friend? Convict - The sheriff. - Ohio State



It is an berb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians

Celery King is sold in 25c, and 50c, packages by druggists and dealers.

SAILORS EAT EACH OTHER

Crew of the Bark Drot Maddened by the Horrors

Of Cannibalism and Thirst.

the most dreadful imaginings of Poe or it any food or water, but they had to Verne was brought to an Atlantic port by dences of its truth are two starved mad- the wreck, when the storm fell upon men. Mark Anderson and Goodman Thomas, the survivors of eight who were The raft was lifted o

At first they made shift to eatch a few drink. fish, and these eaten raw, with the rain they were able to catch, were all that



kept life in them until they reached the last extremity, when each watched the other, hoping that he would die in order

that his body might give them food. Some did die, and before death had congealed their blood it was taken to moisten the lips of the survivors. When | board to appeare them. the time came that there were no dying men. they drew lots to decide or the next sacritice and plunged a knife into the heart of the loser in the hideons gamble and drank the blood that spout ed forth.

The survivors are Mark Anderson and brawny sailor and the second a 17-year-old boy. The boy's breast is gashed and When they were left alone on the raft, the mad sailor fell upon him and bit him like a hungry dog. The two men are in the hospital, both raving. when they were taken on board the Woodruff they were able to talk, and the unspeakable borrors they went through were gathered and pieced out from re current moments of sanity and lucidity.

It was 6 o'clock one afternoon when the Woodruff saw something floating in the sea. It lay off the path of the steam ship, and Captain Milburn, studying it saw something on the floating wreckage that seemed to have human form, although it did not move. He altered the course of his ship and steamed over until the figures of the two men were plain The sky was darkening rapidly, and the sen was by no means smooth, but he sent a boat to ascertain if the two men were

All about the floating wreck the water was broken by the sharp fins of sharks which were so thick that they jostled each other and almost leaped clear in their frantic endeavors to drag the bodies from the raft. There were so many and they were so ravenous that the Woodruff's boat had to beat them away with ours and boat books lest they should snatch the limbs of the boat crew. When they came close, the Woodruff's men saw there was still life in the two figures on the raft. The man and the boy lay on their faces, but their bodies twitched and quivered, and from them came a chorus of incoherent mutterings. There are not words fit to be printed

that would adequately describe the condition of the raft. Human fragments hardly to be recognized as such adhered to the recking timbers. Horrors unnamable made the rescuers shrick alond and put their hands before their faces. They called to the two twitching figures on the raft, but their only answer was the blood curdling gabble of lunatics. They dragged them off and into the boat and forced water and braudy down their throats. This revived the men, and they were able to ery out a hint of their plight and what had gone before. Madness came again and gave them a respite from the horrors of realization. In their paroxysms the lived over what they had gone through and tried to throw themselves upon their rescuers, calling them by the names of those who had died or been slaughtered on the raft.

Had the men of the Woodruff know



the enormity represented by these two men it, is doubtful if they would have saved them, but at the time they did not now how much was raving and how much was truth.

The men were hauled upon the steam er's deck and put in bunks, with men to watch them and tend them under the eye of the captain. At intervals they reco ered consciousness, only to lose it. The provement. His lucid intervals were longer and of more frequent occurrence He could not be still. Whenever his brain was master of itself he told what had happened on the raft. They tried to stop him, but could not, except by drugging him to sleep, and it was only when he was drugged to sleep that his watchers had a rest from the terrible recital.

This is the story he told, not as he told it, but as the captain of the Woodruff pieced it together: On Aug. 3 the Norwegian bark Drot left Pascaguola for Buenos Ayres with a

general cargo and a crew of 14, besides the captain and mate.

Off the Florida coast they were struck by the same hurricane which caused such destruction in Porto Rico and other West Indian islands. The captain brought his ship about and tried to run ahead of the storm. The hurricane tore the masts out of her, and a helpiess hulk was left to oppose the awful storm. The waves swiftly hammered the hull to pieces, and the captain and seven men were swept over the sides, leaving the mate and

seven others clinging to the wreck. They saw that the hulk was filling and must soon sink. During a full in the storm they managed to knock together some large fragments of the deck into a A story of the sea more hideous than raft. They were not able to keep upon the most dreadful imaginings of Poe or it any food or water, but they had to the British stramer Woodruff. The evi- the buik. They got affoat and cleared

The raft was lifted on the crest of a cast away from the Norwegian bark gigantic wave, and when it fell it broke Drot, which was wrecked in the hurriin two. To the smaller fragments clung ane in the strait of Florida on Aug. 11. the mate and one man. In an instant These survived the death that came to the two bits of flotsam were far apart. their fellows because they ate the flesh The six remaining men hung on, and at and drank the blood of the others. For 20 days the wrecked men floated able to move about. They were exposed on the ocean, beaten by storms, tor-tured by the sun or chilled by the rain. chilled them, but gave them water to Attached to the deck from which the

> raft was made was a small locker, and in this they found a fishing book and line For several days they depended on this to bring them food. Their catch was meager, but it was enough to maintain The fish were divided, and each man ate his portion raw. At first they turned away while they devoured the horportions, but suffering soon killed all shame and feeling.
>
> The rain had ceased, and they were

> erishing of thirst. One day one of them hooked a large fish, and while he was pulling it in he went mad. He jumped overboard, carrying fish and line with him, shricking "I am saved." They could not drag him back, and so lost their only means of obtaining food.

The survivors' minds retained no no tion of the period of time that elapsed, but it is easy to fill in the blank between the loss of their fishing line and the day when they first took buman flesh for food. Two of the crew were deathly sick. The others saw that they must die The other three were still strong and stood by with a knife ready as soon as their fellows' hearts ceased to beat. They say that the men died before the knife was plunged into them, and it may be so, but the blood trickled from the first, and they drank it. Then the second man died, and they deserted the first corpse for him.

They are only parts of the two bodie but they had learned the taste of blood. and, being made mad with their thirst and the horror of their position, they de-cided that one who was still strong must die to save the others. They drew lots, and the strongest, a big German sailor, 35 years old, lost. He made no struggle against the edict of fate, but bared his breast so that they might strike him to the heart. What followed need not be

In the midst of the horror the sharks summoned by the spilled blood, began to lean at the raft Several times they all The two survivors most overturned it. beat them away with billets of wood and threw fragments of the dead men over

"Were you annoyed by that resignation rumor?" inquired the friend. "Not in the least," answered Oom Paul turning for a moment from the Goodman Thomas, the first a once telephone in the brewery. "If we are going to show that the Transvaal republic is a first class article, with all

modern improvements, it's time we were baying a few resignation rumors."- Washington Star. A Choice of Two Evils. "Mamma." said the slatternly daughter, "we ought to have a screen door

to keep the mosquitoes out." "My child," answered the woman at the sewing machine, "we can't keep out both the wolf and the mosquitoes. -Chicago Tribune. Dangerous Cycling In Ceylon

mon, but it is not likely to been sole means of travel until unpleasant possibilities such as are described below by a correspondent in Ceylon are re The correspondent was wheeling from Kandy to Gampols and was leisurel;

CLOSE CALL FOR A CEYLON CYCLIST.

curve in the road, he almost ran over

It is needless to add that he did

Cycling in Ceylon is now very com

passing through a stretch of wooded Waiting Room, North Howard St. Time Card. May 27, 1809. Cars leave Akron 5:30 a.m., every half our; 6:30 a.m. until 7 p.m. and at 8, 9 and

> A Victim of Overconfidence "This bill isn't what I had a right to expect," grumbled the man who had stepped up to the cashler's window at

the gas company's office. "Two dollars, hey?" said the cashler,

the month before?" "Four dollars"

"Xa" "Why is this so much smaller?" "The house was shut up half the mouth."

"Then what are you complaining about? Isn't \$2 about right?" "Yes; but, blame it, I made a bet of \$5 the other day that the bill would be as big as usual" - Chleago Tribune.

"What made you break off the argument so suddenly?" "Didn't you hear what he said?" ask

"Yes. When you left, he had just reasonably."

THE SHOT THAT TELLS.

123

Do you know what happens

when one of our big thirteen-inch shells strikes a fortification? It s fairly lifted off

ern way of doing ergy into one tre mendous irresist ply annihilates opposition. This is the method that

means success.

It is just the same in the war fare against dis case. While all ease. While a sorts of hal way compro mising medi partially ex ceble, "small

cines in the hands of only partially experienced doctors make a feeble, "small calibre" sort of resistance to the enemy Dr. Pierce's magnificent "Golden Medica Discovery," with its splendid blood-purifing, liver-toning, strength-creating power hurls the fortress of disease from its very foundations, and scarcies and drives out the luncing symptoms of weakness and de-bility from every secret hiding place in the entire physical system of mankind.

The work of this grand "Discovery" is
thorough; it gives the health that is all
health; the strength that is solid and substantial and lasting; not flabby fat; not fals stimulus; but genuine, complete, renewe vitality and life-force.

vitality and life-force.

"I had been a sufferer for fifteen years nearly all the time." says Mrs. Sarah E. Taylor, of Eureka, Greenwood Co. Kans., in a friendlyletter to Dr. Pierce. "In August, 1896, was taken with severe cramping pain in my stomach. The doctor here said if was due to gall-stones. He relieved me for a short time, and then there was a hard hum: about the size of a goose egg formed in my right side. It became so sore I could scarcely walk about the house, and I had no appetite. I consulted the best doctors in town and they said medicine would do me no good. I gave up all hope of ever getting well again.

"You advised me to take your Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Pellets," which I did according to directions. I began to feel better, and my appetite came back. Now it is a little over a year since I began to do my own work. I am stronger than I have been for five years."

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

† Daily; all others daily except Sunda; Central Standard Time. CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS. Union Depot, Market 81. Going North. No. 85 From Millersburg only 20:87 am No. 85 Columbus fast mail 4:18 pm Going South. Cin. fast mail.

No. 28 To Millersburg only. 4:45 pm No. 2844 Col.-Cin. express (††) 9:07 pm ERIE BAILBOAD CO. Zrie Depot, Mill st. Time Card: Dec. 11, 1800 Going West.

No 1+ Express
No 5+ Limited vestibule
No 15+ To Akron only
No 18 Huntington special (++)
No 3+ Pacific express
No 3+ Pacific express Going Bast. imited vestibule Express New York special Accommodation times after C. T. & V. R. R

Going South. 8:42 am 12:61 pm 4:20 pm 10:54 pm 7:35 pm WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y. Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, receivers. Time card: Nov. 17, 1868. No. 1 No. 34 No. 35

Toiede (Union depot), Ly 7:15 1:20

THE NORTHERN OHIO KAILROAD. 7:50 am 5:00 pm 4:20 pm 12:15 am Arrive-No. 2... No. 12... PITTSBURG & WESTERN R. R. Union Depot, Market street. Leave for the East.

of Vestibule limited.

of Pittsburg express.

4 Pittsburg mail.

T. & V. B. R. Howard st. station Cleve. Express, ar. C. T.& V. R. Howard st. station BALTIMORE & OHIO Union Depot

Depart West.

† Vestibule limited
Akron-Chicago fast m
Chicato express No. 84 Vestibule limited.
No. 64 Pittsburg express.
No. 8 Ohieago-Akron fast mail THE NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION CO. The A., B. & C. Route.

Leave Cleveland 5 a.m., every half hour 5 a.m., until 8 p.m and at 9, 10 and 11:10 p.m.

glancing at the bill. "That doesn't seem so very exorbitant. What was it

"You didn't kick on that, did you?"

A Warning Phase country about five miles outside of the "Didn't you hear what former city when, suddenly rounding a ed the cautious citizen.

> said, 'Let us talk this over calmly and "That's why I went. Whenever

unwelcome vision, but increased his speed and pedaled away as fast as pos-sible, leaving the bear as greatly dis-and reasonably you may depend on comfitted by the unusual spectacle as the his being so angry it won't take more than three words to make him fight."